The Evening Star is served to subscribers in the city by carriers, on their own account, at 10 cents per wesk, or 44 cents per month. Copies at the counter 2 cents each. By mail—anywhere in the United States or Canada—postage prepaid—50 cents per month. per month.
Sattrday Quintupl: Sheet Star, \$1 per year, with
kreign postage added, \$3.90.
(Entered at the Post Office at Weshington, D. C.,
as second-class mail matter.)

E All mail subscriptions must be paid in advance.
Rates of advertising made known on application. The Evening Star

No.13,344.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1895-SIXTEEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

HAS THE WHIP HAND

Sultan Controls the Situation at Constantinople.

STANDS ON THE LONDON TREATY OF '71

How the British Embassy Was Protected.

RETURN OF SAID PASHA

(Copyrighted, 1895, by the Associated Press.) CONSTANTINOPLE, December 9, via Sofia, Bulgaria, December 10.-The promised surprise in the eastern situation, the flight of Said Pasha to the British embassy, which was followed by the landing of British blue jackets from the British guardship Cockatrice and the ambassador's yacht Imogene, which caused much complication and delayed considerably the settlement of the dispute between the powers and the sultan as to the admittance of extra guard ships into the Bosphorus, has about worn itself out, and matters are now resuming their usual aspect. The cunning of the Turk, it seems, is still a match for all the strength of Europe, although it is said that at the interview which the Russian ambassador, M. de Nelidoff, had with the sultan yesterday a message from the czar was delivered, insisting upon the

passage of the extra guard ships through the Straits of the Dardanelles. But such statements have frequently been made be-fore, and people here are beginning to be-lieve that the powers have about exhausted their stock of threats, and that the time for action has arrived. Turks Congratulating Themselves.

prompt granting of the firmans for the passage of the extra guard ships through

However, this also has previously been a conclusion arrived at, and yet the sultan and his advisers are congratulating themselves in the Yildiz klosk upon the success of their policy of delay, and implicitly trust in the eventual disruption of the reported accord of Europe.

But one little fact which has leaked out,

although not of great importance, has certainly been schewfat of a surprise to the uninitiated, and that is that after all said and done, Great Britain actually has two guardships in the Bosphorus. One, the Ccckatrice, is not a very imposing vessel, it is true, as she is only a 600-ton vessel, carrying two guns, and the other, the Imogene, termed the British ambassador's "yacht," is only of 460 tons, and her armaters to a proper that But it is understood. "yacht," is only of 460 tons, and her armament is unimportant. But it is understood that the sultan has been making this a strong point in his argument against the admission of an extra guardship for Great Britain, and it is alleged that the Imogene is to be sent away, when the firmans are granted, and that the Dryad or some other effective gunboat will take her place.

If reports are to be believed the message delivered to the sultan by M. de Nelidon was the final effort of the embassies to it duce the sultan to yield to the powers in the matter of the extra guardships, and it is once more said that if he does not do so the guardships will be ordered to the Dardanelles, supported by the foreign squadrons.

Another point raised by the sultan is that ir Philip Currie, the British ambassador, Another point raised by the sultan is that Sir Philip Currie, the British ambassador, erred in ordering the landing of blue-jackets for the protection of the British embassy. It is also reported that the sultan insists upon the re-emoarkation of the blue-jackets before he will continue negotiations with the British embassy for the issuance of the firmans.

There may be some truth in this, especially as it is understood that the blue-jackets are to be sent back to the guard-

fackets are to be sent back to the guard ships now that Said Pasha has returned to his home and the danger of an attack upon the British embassy, if it ever existed, has passed away. The Turkish officials claim that there never was any danger of such as attack, and that the complaint made that attack, and that the complaint made that the embassy and the guardships were surrounded by Turkish spies was based on a misunderstanding of the facts in the case. They assert that the so-called "spies" were really Turkish police agents, who were sent to give additional protection to the embassy at the first rumor that the membassy at the sirst rumor that the membassy at the sirst rumor that the membassy are the sembassy were in a state of bers of the embassy were in a state of

Force Was Contemplated.

This is denied by the embassy people, who claim that at a certain stage of the negotiations for the surrender or return to his home of Said Pasha it was really contemplated to take him by force, and for this reason the commanders of the Cockatrice and Imogene were asked to send blue jackets ashore. The latter patrolled the grounds of the embassy, which is surrounded by high, thick walls, and has a couple f guns to defend its entrance.
In addition, the road leading to the em-

In addition, the road leading to the embassy is commanded by the guns of the British gunboat Cockatrice, which lies in the Bosphorus opposite the embassy. Besides, the servants and personnel of the embassy number about fifty men all toid, and they are known to be well armed and to have plenty of ammunition. Under these circumstances, it is further pointed out, there can have been no real reason for the landing of the saliers.

there can have been no real reason for the landing of the sallors.

These apparently trivial matters show upon what little grounds the cultan fights successfully for delay. In fact, there is not a movement at any of the embassies of the cultanguary of the culture of the cultu which is not closely watched and reported to the sultan, and, if circumstances are be lieved to warrant it, each move is made the basis for some fresh representation, which causes further delay and annoyance.

The Sultan's Rights.

The only real ground which the sultan has for refusing the firmans is said to be contained in article II of the London con vention of 1871, by which the sultan alone has the authority to open the straits of the Dardanelles in time of peace to the war ships of friendly powers, and then only "provided the sublime porte considers such a measure necessary for the protection or execution of the stipulations of the treaty

execution of the stipulations of the treaty of Paris," in other words, for the maintenance of the integrity, territorial and otherwise, of the Turkish empire.

The sultan holds that there is nothing to warrant the assumption that the independence or territorial integrity of the Turkish empire is threatened, and that as quiet pressule in Constantinance, there is no reason. valls in Constantinople, there is no reason why the sultan's dignity should be lowered by the irtimation that he is unable to maintain order in his own dominions.

WILLING TO FIGHT ENGLAND.

General Churchill Offers His Services to the Country.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., December 10.-Ex Gov. J. T. Churchill, a famous general in the confederate army, telegraphed Senator James H. Berry at Washington as follows: "In case of war with England offer my services to the President."

Senator Berry replied; "All right, Thomas." Gen. Churchill said regarding the matter: I did this to show that the south and all the old confederates are loyal to the Union and are willing and ready to defend the goverument from all foreign foes. The crisis has come when we must either uphold the Monroe doctrine or abandon it altogether. I for one am in favor of enforcing it, and I fully believe the whole American people are a unit on this point."

Gen. Churchill was governor of Arkansas from 1880 to 1882.

FORD'S THEATER DISASTER

There Will Be No Large Sums Paid to Claimants for Injuries.

The Amounts for Total Disability Will Not Exceed \$5,000-A Report to Be Made.

There is likely to be great disappointment among those who were in the Ford's Thea-ter disaster, and who now have claims before Congress for injuries received on that eccasion. There proved to be about a hundred of these claimants, all of whom, with two exceptions, have appeared before the commission on the Ford's Theater disaster which commission is composed of Senators and Representatives of the last Congress. All but about a dozen of the claimants have been examined by the medical board approved for that purpose, data needed to make a report on the claims being nearly

complete. Many of these claimants have believed they would receive a round sum of money from the government because of their ex-perience in the building which fell while they were at work. It is likely, however, they were at work. It is likely, however, that the total appropriation for those who claim disabilities will not be great. The niedleal board has found, with rare exceptions, that the victims of the disaster suffered no permanent injuries, and it is for permanent injuries that any considerable sum of money would be appropriated.

For Total Disability. No maximum amount has been decided or

by the commission for total disability, an l this question has not even been discussed in any formal way by the commission. The only guide as to the amount to be allowed for total disability is by comparison with the amount that has been allowed in cases of death. This amount is \$5,000, which was adopted by the commission by a bare majority of one, the minority being in favor of \$4,000.

There is no likelihood that the maximum alicwance for termanent injuries will be greater than \$5.000, and it will probably be less than that sum. The medical board has rated the permanent disability of claimants coming before \$\frac{4}{1}\$ t by a system of percentage, and, as has been stated, cases of any permanent disability, according to the board's reports, are exceedingly rare. For a large number of cases, where the claimant was injured, the injury has disappeared, and in a number of other cases the medical board has reported that the injury will probably disappear in a given time. In very many cases, according to the present feeling of the commission, claimants will receive compensation only for medical attendance, injury to clothing, loss of property, etc., in the disaster.

Senator Harris, chairman of the committee on the Ford's Theater disaster, will shortly announce a committee of two to make a report of the claimants' cases. Senator Faulkner of West Virginia will be chairman of this committee and a member chairman of this committee and a member of the House of Representatives now on the commission will be the other member. They will make a full report of each claim for damages, and will recommend some method for grading such allowances in cases requiring them. But any claimant who may have formed air castles regarding the expenditure of the money he has expected to receive for his claim will be disappointed if he has anticipated a large amount of money allowance.

BLUE GRASS POLITICS.

Gen. Hardin to Enter the Race for

Congress Next Year. The interesting report comes from Kentucky that Gen. P. Wat Hardin will emerge from gloom next year and try for the nomtrict. Mr. McCreary is now the representative from that district, but as he is serving his fifth term in the House, a spirit of imratience is showing itself among the aspiring politicians so long kept back. Gen. Hardin, as the story goes, is only one of several ambitious gentlemen anxious to put on the harness that Mr. McCreary is wearing.

His Recent Defeat.

How the defeat that Gen. Hardin met with this year may be expected to affect him as a candidate for office next year is problem. The Kentucky democrats are now very sore over their recent disaster, and a great deal of bickering is being indulged in. The sound money men charge t up to the recklessly-mistaken leadership of Mr. Blackburn and Gen. Hardin, while the silver men hold the President and Mr. Carlisle responsible. Gen. Hardin himself declares that all he knows about the silver question he learned while sitting at the feet of Mr. Carlisle, at that time a representative from the state in Congress. He is reported to be bearing up very well under the blow he received last month, and his friends believe that by next year feeling in his district will have greatly softened toward him. The district, which once had a substantial demonstration of the control of the con ward him. The district, which once had a substantial democratic majority, has been webbling of late years, and last month it was carried by the republicans, so that even if Gen. Hardin should secure the nomination he will still have a stiff fight on his hands for election

Blackburn's Determination.

This report, coupled with one that in the event of his failure to come back to the Senate Mr. Blackburn will stand for the House next year in the seventh district, blue grass politics a renewed measare of national concern.

RAILWAY MAIL LOBBYING.

The Order Forbidding Clerks to Try It to Be Enforced.

The presence in the city of a number of rallway postal clerks bent upon securing legislation from Congress to regulate the nours of service and establish new grades and salaries makes it likely that the Post master General will be called upon before long to make a number of removals from the service. Last month an order was issued with a view to forestall the attempt of the railway mail service to influence legislation in Congress. In this order Postmaster General Wilson reminded the clerks that they were employes of the general govern ment and that it was their duty to give their time uninterruptedly and intelligently to the duties with which they were charged and that any interference with the system and present workings of the service on their part would be regarded as a violation of duty to be followed by summary discipline. There was a meeting last night of railway postal clerks in Washington, at which Representative Linton of Michigan was present, to discuss with them his bill for a reorganization of the service. While technically this is not perhaps a violation of Postmaster General Wilson's order, nevertheless is a regarded as an evision and the service. it is regarded as an evasion and an indireceffort to accomplish what the clerks have been told not to do. When the matter was called to the attention today of First Assistant Postmaster General Jones he said: "The order advising the railway mail clerks that any lobbying or solicitation of legislation on their part for the reorganization of the service would be regarded as on of the service would be regarded violation of their duty, and that it would be followed by removal from office, will be carried out to the letter."

The Flagship Philadelphia. The flagship Philadelphia arrived at Ta

coma this morning

AMBASSADOR BAYARD

A Resolution for His Impeachment Offered.

A SENSATION IN THE HOUSE

Representative Barrett's Speech Advocating the Proposition.

A LIVELY DEBATE

The proceedings of the House developed a sensation today when Mr. Barreit, a new member from Massachusetts, arose in his place and offered articles of impeachment the United States at the court of Great Britain. Mr. Barrett's motion for impeachment was preferred in the following form:

"I do impeach Thomas F. Bayard, United States minister to Great Britain, of high crimes and misdeameanors on the following grounds: "Whereas, the following report of a speech

The Impeachment Resolution.

delivered before the Edinburgh Philosophic Institution by Thomas F. Bayard, minister of the United States of America at the cour

of the United States of America at the court of Great Br.tain, is published in the London News under date of November 8, 1895.

"The opening address of the Edinburgh Philosophic Institution was delivered last night by Mr. Bayard, minister of the United States of America, who selected for the subject "Izdividual Freedom the Germ of National Progress and Permanence." In his own country, he said, he had witnessed the insatiable growth of that form of state. own country, he said, he had witnessed the insatiable growth of that form of state socialism styled protection, which he believed had done more to foster class legislation and breed inequality of factions to corrupt public life and banish men of independent mind and character from the public councils to lower the tone of national representation; blunt public conscience create faise standards in the popular mind; to familiarize it with reliance upon state aid, and guardianship in private affairs, divorce ethics from politics, and piace politics upon the low level of a mercenary scramble, than any other single cause.

"Step by step, and largely owing to indiscramble, than any other single cause.

"Step by step, and largery owing to individual enterprise and independence had been oppressed and the energy of discoveries and inventions debilitated and discouraged. It had unhesitatingly allied itself with every policy which tended to commercial supremacy; thus it had done much to throw legislation into the political market, where jobber and chaffer took the place of statesmen. It was incorrect to speak of of statesmen. It was incorrect to speak of protection as a national policy, for that it could never be, because it could never be other than the fostering of special interests at the expense of the rest, and thus overrule the great plea of equality before the law, and that sense of justice and equity in the administration of sovereign power which the administration of sovereign power, which the administration of sovereign power, which was a true cause of domestic tranquility and human contentment. Individual energies and manly self-reliance were necessarily involved, and the belief in the mysterious powers of state, and a reliance upon them, took the place of individual exertion, fostered the growth of state socialism, and personal liberty ceased to be the great end of government.

"And whereas such reflections

tion by impeachment or otherwise as shall be proper in the premises. For the purpose of this inquiry the committee is authorized to send for persons and papers."

A Tilt With Mr. Crisp.

parliamentary tilt developed betwee Mr. Barrett and ex-Speaker Crisp over point of order made by the latter against Mr. Barrett's motion as not being of a privileged character, but was terminated by Speaker Reed overruling the point of order and holding that the motion was privileg ed. Mr. Barrett's motion was then take up for consideration, and Mr. Barrett pro up for consideration, and Mr. Barrett pro-ceeded to address the House upon its merits. He is the successor in Congress of Dr. Everett of Boston. Years ago he was Washington correspondent of a Boston news_aper, was subsequently an editor, and was for many years speaker of the Massa-chusette legislature. He is a fluent and chusetts legislature. He is a fluent and ready talker, and held the attention of the House from the outset. There was an unusually large attendance of members, the gravity of the proceedings holding them in their seats on both sides of the House until the close.

Mr. Barrett's Remarks.

"It is not my purpose," said Mr. Barrett "to detain this House many moments in the consideration of the resolution which I have presented. In common, I think I may say, with every right-minded citizen of the United States, I have read with feelings of dismay and humiliation the repeated insults and excesses in language committed toward this government and this receive by the present ambassador of the people by the present ambassador of the United States at the court of Great Britain United States at the court of Great Britain. The resolution offered by my colleague, Mr. McCail, recites in epitome not only the extract which I have had read, but also another statement made by the ambassador, in which he refers to the American people as an anruly and turbulent peoples needing the strong hand of a certain man, to wit, Mr. Grover Cieveland, to keep them in submission

"I am, however, pleased to see, Mr peaker, that Mr. Cleveland himself does Speaker, that Mr. Cieveland himself does not accord with that view of his duty. Having left this Congress and the people of the United States during the past four days without the restraint of that overtuling hand, he does not, I assume, believe that the statement made by his ambassador be in any way correct flower. bassador is in any way correct. (Laugh-ter.) But, Mr. Speaker, this statement of the ambassador which I have had read is the ambassador which I have had read is in violation of diplomatic usage, is in violation of the printed instructions given to him by the Department of State when he left these shores, and is in violation of every patriotic impulse which a man who takes the commission of this country in his leads is in honor hound to request I have hands is in honor bound to respect. I have no doubt that the question will be rais on the other side as to a precedent for this proposed action, and I reply, Mr. Speaker, that in all the history of this country there

No Exact Precedent.

"There is no precedent because no minister of this country in a foreign land, up to the current political year, has ever felt called upon, before a foreign audience and under a foreign flag, to insult the nation whose commission he bore. (Applause on the republican side.) There is, however, one recedent which, while not exactly applying of this case, does apply in principle so ef-ectively that I shall refer to it on this ocasion. Going back some sixty years, we lrew Jackson, after a prolonged controversy in regard to the composition of the cabine as it ther existed, the previous Secretary of State, Mr.Martin Van Buren, was nominated by the president of the Senate as our min-ister to England. When that nomination came up in the Senate a long and bitter de-bate occurred upon it, and it touched so closely the springs of American life and American principle that, some time sul American principle that, some time subsequent thereto, the debate (which had occurred in executive session) was made jublic. The charge alleged against Mr. Van Buren was that, as Secretary of State, in

dispatching Mr. McLane as minister to Great Britain, he had given him certain ob-jectionable private instructions to be used in his negotiations with the British foreign office.

office.

"The gist of the instructions to which objection was made was that the minister should call the attention of the British foreign office to the fact that by the presidential election of 1828 the administration of this government had passed from one political party to another, and there having been discussion and controversy during the previous administration of Mr. Adams in regard to certain matters relating to our egard to certain matters relating to our rade with the West India Islands, Mr trade with the West India Islands, Mr. McLane was authorized by the secret instructions given Mr. Van Buren as Secretary of State, to call the attention of the British foreign office to the fact of the change of administration, and to suggest that negotiations theretofore interrupted that negotiations theretofore interrupted might with propriety be resumed, as the administration of Mr. Jackson, which the minister represented, did not indorse the position taken by the previous administration of Mr. Adams. You will bear in mind, Mr. Speaker, that in that case the instructions were private and confidential. They were given by the Secretary of State of the United States to a minister just leaving for Great Britain. They directed him to call attention to an undisputed fact. They merely recited something that was as well known as the rising and the setting of the sun. But, inasmuch as cur minister was thereby authorized to make to the British foreign office some reference to the internal affairs of this country, and to the changes by which one political party had been raised in the public estimation and another political party lowered, serious this alternation was the resultance of the serious and another political party lowered, serious this alternation and serious contents are the serious and another political party lowered, serious this alternative than the serious and another political party lowered, serious this alternative than the serious and another political party lowered, serious the serious contents and the proper serious and another political party lowered, serious and another political party lowered, serious and serious contents are serious and another political party lowered, serious and another political party lowered, serious and another political party lowered, serious and another political party lowered serious and another political party lowered, serious and another political party lowered and been raised in the public estimation and another political party lowered, serious objection was taken to those instructions, ard, as I have already said, there occurred in the Senate of the United States, in executive session, a debate which is printed in Gales and Seaton's History of the Debates in Congress.

Daniel Webster Quoted. In that debate Daniel Webster, than whom no more patriot c and loyal man

whom no more patriotic and loyal man ever lived, or one better qualified to discuss such matters, made a speech, the essence of which is here recorded, and I will ask the clerk to read the passages which I have marked, beginning on the third line of page 1833."

The clerk read as follows:

Mr. Webster-Sir, I would forgive mistakes; I would pardon the want of information; I would pardon almost anything where I saw true patriotism and sound American feeling; but I cannot forgive the sacrifice of this feeling to mere party. I cannot concur in sending abroad a public agent who has not conceptions so large and liberal as to feel that, in the presence of foreign courts, amidst the monarchies and liberal as to feel that, in the presence of foreign courts, amidst the monarchies of Europe, he is to stand up for his country, and his whole country; that no jot nor title of her honor is to come to harm in his hands; that he is not to suffer others to reproach either his government or his country, and far less is he himself to reproach either; that he is to have no objects in his eye but American objects, and ro heart in his bosom but an American heart; and that he is to forget self, to forget party, to forget every sinister and narrow feeling, in his proud and lofty attachment to the republic whose commission he bears.

bears.
Mr. President, I have discharged an exceed-Mr. President, I have discharged an exceedingly unpleasant duty—the most unpleasant of my public life. But I have looked upon it as a duty, and it was not to be shunned. And, sir, however unimportant may be the opinion of so humble an individual as myself, I now only wish that I might be heard by every independent freeman in the United States, by the British minister, and the British king, and by every minister and every crowned head in Europe, while standing here in my place, I pronounce my rebuke, as solemnly and as decisively as I can, upon this first instance in which an American minister has been sent abroad as the representative of this country. (Appliance)

"And whereas such reflections on the government's policy and people of the United States by an ambassador of the United States by an ambassador of the United States to a foreign country and before a foreign audience is manifestly in serious disregard of the proprieties and obligations which should be observed by an official representative of the United States abroad, and calculated to injure our national reputation.

"Be it resoived by the House of Representatives that the committee on foreign relations be directed to ascertain whether such statements have been publicly made, and if so, to report to the House such actions be a such as a content of the plause.)

The representative of his ccuntry. (Applause.)

"Mr. President: I have discharged an exceedingly unpleasant duty, the most unpleasant in my public life; but I have looked upon it as a duty which was not to be shunned. And, sir, however unimportant may be the opinion of so humble an individual as myself, I now only wish that I might be heard by every independent freeman in the United States—by the British minister, and tife British king, and by every minister and every crowned head in Europe, while standing here in my place I pronounce my rebuke as solemnly and as pronounce my rebuke as solemnly and as decisively as I can upon this first instance in which an American minister has been sent abroad as the representative of his party and not as the representative of his country." (Applause on the republican

After concluding this quotation from Mr. Webster, Mr. Barrett soon closed his re-

marks. Mr. Crisp's Reply.

When Mr. Barrett concluded, Mr. Crisp took the floor and said the introduction of

when Mr. Barrett concluded, Mr. Crisp took the floor and said the introduction of Mr. Barrett's resolution of impeachment would serve to open the tariff discussion carlier than was anticipated.

"Do you gentlemen remember what took place, or have you in your rejoicing at your great majority today forgotten that cily a few years ago you, having a majority here of from twenty to thirty—I do not remember exactly the majority—passed the McKinley bill?" said Mr. Crisp. "We went to the country on the McKinley bill, and in the next Congress this side had a majority of nearly 150. Therefore, I say that if you should impeach men who entertain the views expressed by Mr. Bayard, you must impeach the majority of the people of the United States.

"Now, that side of the House have got a very large majority," continued Mr. Crisp. "You can pass any legislation you please by a two-thirds vote, If you believe that the people of this country approve of the McKinley bill or anything like it, you owe it to yourselves, you owe it to the country, to frame a bill and pass it. (Applause on the democratic side.) That side has twitted this side with the Wilson bill.

plause on the democratic side.) That side has twitted this side with the Wilson bill. When we were considering the bill you had nothing but criticisms of it. Now you can make a bill. You say the revenues are short. You say they should be increased on protective lines. Have the manhood to present your bill and pass it. (Applause on the democratic side.) Do not say, as now and then you here some republicant. new and then you hear some republican leader saying, 'It is no use for us to pass a bill, because possibly it will not pass the Senate, or if it passes the Senate, pos-sibly it will meet with an executive veto.'
"My friends, take charge of your own re-sponsibility. Prepare your tariff bill, bring it in here and pass it, and go to the country upon it. There is no other way in which you can justify your own position, or in which you can assail the position of this side in the enforcement or passage of the existing law, except by that course of action. Now from time to time during this session of Congress we shall hear all kinds of specches assailing the Wilson tariff hill of speeches assailing the Wilson tariff bill. assailing this side for passing such a law; and yet I question now whether this Congress does not adjourn without the passage of any general tariff bill through it or through this House. It is an old plan of the partial is an early light as the result of personal tariff. republicans to evade that sort of responsibility. Instead of coming up and preparing your bill, showing the country what you would do if you could in the event it should be demonstrated that you could not act you will go to the country saying, when you have more power then you will pass a bill.

Nothing in Impeachment. "The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Barrett) precipitates this discussion in an unusual way by preferring, as he says, articles of impeachment. Of course he knows there is nothing in that. Of course ne has only expected to have an opportunity to make his remarks and have them go to the country; but it shows that so far as that entleman is concerned, at least, he is horoughly wedded to the idea of protecthoroughly wedged to the idea of protec-tion. Now we count upon him, as we count upon every man who shall vote for this resolution, to insist that his party frame a bill which, in his judgment, carries out the idea of protection. Let the country see before the election what you propose to do. The republican party has rever done that as to the tariff. The majority it acquired as to the tariff. The majority it acquired in the Flity-first Congress it acquired on the idea of revising the tariff, correcting its inequalities and reducing the tariff by its friends; but when entrusted with power it elevated the schedules almost on every item, and when the people came to pass

(Continued on Second Page.)

LOOKING FOR WATER IN SENATE AND HOUSE LOTS OF ORATORY

The Board of Experts to Inspect the Tunnel.

REV.EW OF THE WEOLE WATER QUESTION

Inadequate.

Washington's Supply is Certainly

RELIEF DISCUSSED

The board of expert engineers considering the general question of the best method of increasing the water supply of the District of Columbia, is wasting no time in the die A h of the business on hand. The memoers were in close conference at the War Department all day yesterday, with a short intermission at noon for luncheon and they resumed their deliberations promptly at 9 o'clock this morning. They have been provided with a mass of official literature in regard to the local water supply system, and also with copies of th voluminous reports relating to the Lydeck er tunnel, including the proceedings of the various bodies which investigated the construction of that structure, as well as the eport of the first board of engineering experts which condemned it as unfit for use, many years ago, and the report of Major many years ago, and the report of Major Knight and Gen. Casey, showing the results of their investigation of the condition of the tunnel during the past summer. It woul-, therefore appear that the board is amply supplied with documentary information on the subject. It has, in addition, a complete set of maps and specifications of the tunnel project.

The principal portion of today's session of the board was devoted to the oral examination of Major Powell, Engineer Commissioner of the District, and his three eng.neer assistants, Capts. Flebeger, Beach and Burr, with special reference to the

and Burr, with special reference to the needs of the District in the matter of wa-ter for drinking and other purposes. Aland Burr, with special reference to the needs of the District in the matter of water for drinking and other purposes. Although the proceedings of the board are private, it is known that each of the officers examined laid special emphasis on the great and growing demands of the District for an increased water supply. Each one of them, it is said, gave it as his opinion that the present supply was totally inadequate for the ordinary demands of the residents in the higher portions of the city, and stated emphatically that the necessity for an increased supply is becoming more and more urgent every day. Another gentleman who appeared before the board by invitation today was Col. G. H. Elliot, who was in charge of the Washington aqueduct for many years. He is thoroughly impressed with the necessity of increasing the supply in order to meet the growing needs of the city. Although there is no room for ply in order to meet the growing needs of the city. Although there is no room for doubt on this point, the board deemed it advisable to verify their documentary evidence in regard thereto, by the direct testimony of the officials, whose dutes make them competent witnesses as to the actual needs of the District in the matter of water.

Through the Tunnel.

In order to determine for themselves the exact condition of the tunnel and its availability for increasing the water supply, the nembers of the board have decided to :ke a personal inspection of the tunnel omorrow. For several days past a force of workmen has been engaged in pumping the water out of the tunnel, in order to have it ready for this official inspection. It was reported to the board today that the tunnel will be pumped out as thoroughly as existing conditions will permit, by the close of work this afternoon. The board decided take advantage of the conportunity with should go down into the tunnel tomorrow morning and inspect as much of its con-struction as may be necessary to predicate a judgment as to the advisability of its repair and completion for use in conveying an additional supply of water from the disan additional supply of water from the dis-tributing reservoir above Georgetown to the Howard University reservoir. A com-plete rubber outfit is one of the essential accessories to the proposed tour through this long unused conduit deep down in the bowels of the earth.

What It May Cost.

According to the general understanding, Gen. Casey and Maj. Knight, who made the last inspection of the tunnel, are satisfied that it can be put into condition for use for an increased water supply at an estimated expense of \$100,000, but are rather inclined to favor an entirely new system of conduit, such as a gravity nel, because of the inaccessibility of the existing tunnel and the great difficulty existing tunnel and the great difficulty and expense of keeping it in good condi-tion. Other engineer authorities, of whom Gen. Craighill, chief of engineers, is said to be one, are credited with favoring the completion of the Lydecker tunnel over all other plans in case it is found that it can

other plans in case it is found that it can be put in proper condition at less expense than would attend the construction of an entirely new system of conduit. Tomorrow's inspection will have a most important hearing on the final settlement of this question. Gen. Craighill has an-nounced that he will be governed in his recommendation to Congress by the report of the board appointed to pass expert judg-ment on the question, and consequently in ment on the question, and consequently i is for that body to say whether Congress shall be asked to provide for the repair of the tunnel, or whether it shall be asked to provide for an increased water supply by some other system of conduit. Gen, Craighill has great faith in the ability of the heard to make a satisfactory settlement of bcard to make a satisfactory settlement of this important and most vexatious question.

FIRST HE HEARD OF IT.

Scnator Gorman Denies the Rumo That He Will Retire.

The attention of Senator Gorman was called to a paragraph in a Baltimore paper teday, which stated that the Senator does not propose to be a candidate for re-elec tion to the United States Senate. Mr. Gor man smiled as this statement was repeated te him by a Star reporter today, and re-

"Is that so? That is the first I have heard of it."
"Then there is no truth in the statement?" the reporter asked.
"No," said Mr. Gorman, "none in the world."

THE HAZING INQUIRY.

Seaman Lamont and His Witnesses

The court of inquiry to investigate the harge of hazing against nine members of the gunners' class continued its sessions to-

At the morning session Seaman A. J. Lamont was arraigned. Lamont is charged with assaulting and in other ways maltreating William Johnson, one of the colored men in the class, all of which he denied. The evi-

day at the navy yard.

in the class, all of which he denied. The evidence of Seamen McDermott, Legg and Briggs was heard in his behalf, and at the close of the testimony of the latter the court took a recess until 1 p.m.

After adjournment Lamont informed Judge Advocate Terhune that he still had some testimony to offer in his own defense, and he was directed to produce his witnesses before the court this afternoon. As soon as the evidence in Lamont's case is all in the case of Seaman Fox will be taken up and the hearing will, it is expected, occupy the attention of the court until the hour of adjournment.

The Routine Proceedings in Both Branches

Representative McCall's Resolution in Regard to Ambassador Bayard's

Speeches on Protection.

of Congress.

In the Senate today Mr. Call (Fla.) presented several memorials from citizens of Florida for the recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents, Mr. Sherman (Ohio) the memorial of the National Wool Growers' Association, and Mr. Peffer (Kan.), from the committee to examine the branches of the civil service, favorably reported the bill introduced by him to prescribe the method of conducting congres sional funerals.

Mr. Jones (Ark.) introduced a joint resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the secretary of the Interior to suspend the removal of intruders in the Cherokee country until there shall be an appraisal of the value of improvements made by them. Mr. Cullom (Ill.) then took the floor and addressed the Senate on his resolution for the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine.

His speech will be found elsewhere in The At the conclusion of Mr. Cullom's speech, Mr. Squire addressed the Senate in support of a bill introduced by him concerning the personnel of the navy. He advocated the appointment of naval cadets by Senators, and made a plea for the thorough education of naval engineers.
At 1:50 the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

When the House met today Mr. Fisher (N.Y.) offered for immediate consideration resolution to instruct the committee or naval affairs, when appointed, to investigate the reports that the battle ship Texas was faulty in construction, and also to report upon the plans, construction, cost and seaworthiness of the ship. Mr. Crisp (Ga.)

objected.

Mr. McCall (Mass.) created a slight stir by asking for the immediate consideration of a resolution, which, after reciting extracts from two speeches delivered by United States Ambassador Bayard, one at Boston, England, and one at Edinburgh, Scotland, in which Mr. Bayard was declared to have reflected on the domestic policy of the United States, called on the President to report to the House whether he had taken any steps to ascertain if the reports of those speeches were true, and if true, what steps, if any, had been taken to recall or censure said Bayard

Mr. McCall's Resolution. The resolution was as follows:

Whereas Thomas F. Bayard, the amassador of the United States to Great Britain, is reported by the London Times newspaper to have said in a public speech, delivered in Boston, England, on the 2d day of August, 1895: "The President stood in the midst of a strong, self-confident and oftentimes violent people, men who sought a real man to govern the people of the United States;" and Whereas said Bayard is further reported

Whereas said Bayard is further reported by the press of this country to have said in a public speech, delivered in Edinburgh, Scotland, on the 7th day of November, 1895: "In my country I have witnessed the insatiable growth of a form of socialism styled protection, which has done more to corrupt public life, to banishment of independent mind from public councils and to lower the tone of national representation than any other single cause. Protection now controlling the sovereign power of taxation has been perverted from its proper function of creating revenue to support the government into an engine of selfish profit, allied with combination, called trusts.

thus has sapped the popular conscience by giving corrupting largess to special classes and it throws legislation into the po-tical market, where jobbers and chafferers take the place of statesmen," and

Whereas, it is not ore of the functions of an ambassador to insult in the country to which he is accredited the people he is sup-posed to Tepresent, and it is consistent neither with the character of the office with the dignity and independence of the people of the United States that their am-bassadors abroad should make violent par-tisan speeches on questions relating to our domestic policy upon foreign soil. Therefore

Resolved, That the President be, and he Resolved, that the Freshold be, and hereby is, requested to inform the House of Representatives, if not incompatible with the public interests, what steps, if any, he made said speeches, and if he has ascer-tained that he did make said speeches, what steps, if any, he has taken to recall or to ensure said Bayard.

As the reading concluded Mr.Allen (Miss.)

alled out "Yours truly," and the House aughed.

Mr. McCreary (Ky.) immediately objected, and the brief sensation was about to sub-side when Mr. McCall's colleague, Mr. Bar-rett (Mass.) exploded a veritable bomb by

rising to a question of privilege and send-ing to the clerk's desk a resolution for the impeachment of Mr. Bayard. The proceed-ings following this will be found elsewhere in The Star.

DISTRICT IN CONGRESS. The Commissioners' Farmers' Order.

Representative Linton of Michigan has ntroduced a resolution in the House directing the committee on the District of Columbia to inquire and report by bill or otherwise as to the order recently made by the Commissioners requiring the sma farmers and gardeners, who have been allowed spaces on the sidewalk around Cenby the Washington Market Company for their accommodation in exposing their market products for sale, to remove their products further west on the same street and sidewalk.

The resolution is to be referred to the

committee on District of Columbia PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS. Quite a Long List of Army and Navy

The President today sent the following neminations to the Senate: War-Brig. Gen. Wesley Merritt, to be najor general; Col. Zenas Randall Bliss twenty fourth infantry, to be brigadier general; Col. John Coppinger, twenty-third infantry, to be brigadier general. Also a long list of army and navy promotions, &c.

A Medal of Honor.

A medal of honor has been awarded to Richard H. Wood, late captain company 'A," ninety-seventh Illinois volunteers, for most distinguished gallantry in action at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863, in voluntar ly leading a storning party, which made most gallant assault upon the enemy

Sale of the Santa Fe.

TOPEKA, Kan., December 10.-The sale of the Santa Fe road has been postponed from 10 to 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Millers Meet in Conference.

CHICAGO, December 10 .- The quarterly neeting of the executive committee of the Millers' National Association is in session at the Auditorium today. The principal busi-ness before the committee is the memorial-izing of Congress to amend the tariff laws for reciprocity treaties.

Claims of the Different Cities Elo-

If you want today's

news today you can find

it only in The Star.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE

quently Set Forth.

Hours Are Spent in Listening to Speeches.

THE DISTRICT DELEGATES

It was easy to tell a warrior in the struggle for the next republican convention city at the Arlington this morning by the general appearance of utter weariness he presented. Eyes that were bright and sparkling yesterday peered expressionless from between leaden lids; limbs that moved with athletic agility twenty-four hours ago stuck out straight from limp bodies, that sought the surcease that easy chairs afford, and the visitors to the bar made wry faces over the concoctions that they had erstwhile approached with every evidence of satisfied anticipation. The cause of all this remarkable transformation was that the delegations from each battling city had stayed up all night working like Trojans for their respective sides, and bolstering up hopes with a vigor worthy of a better cause. The members of the national committee were only a little better off in this physical regard. Some of the wiser ones who had sought quiet and retired stopping places where they could not be found were comwhere they could not be found were com-paratively fresh, but the big guns who were doing a good deal of shooting on their own account in the hot campaign had been un-able to get more than a cat nap at best, and looked sour and lugubrious in consequence.

Advance Gossip. The hour set for the all important meet-

ing of the committee was 10 o'clock, and before that hour the hosts began to gather. While the general impression seemed to prevail that Chicago and St. Louis would enter the ring to fight the decisive engagement the ring to fight the decisive engagement of the battle royal, the San Franciscoans, with Spartan courage, denied that their chances were entirely gone, and the Pittsburg contingent gave out the same impression. The gossip early began that ex-Senator Platt had succeeded in winning Joe Manley over to the side of Chicago, and that even Senator Quay was considering the advisability of hoisting the white flag over the Pittsburg camp and surrendering to the hosts of Swift, Allerton & Company. The latter part of this gossip was vehemently denied by Mr. Quay's loyal friends, but the first part of it was taken as being well founded.

The Speakers Selected.

The Speakers Selected.

The fact that Chicago had selected but one speaker, Col. Sam W. Allerton, to present her claims before the committee was taken to mean that her other and more powerful arguments made on the quiet were regarded as being of sufficient potency to regarded as being of sufficient potency to swing the convention to the shores of Lake Michigan, but the St. Louis people would not admit this at all, and were strong in their faith of success. It was held out by the St. Louis delegates that in the matter of expenses of transportation of delegates to the next convention, the selection of that to the next convention, the selection of that city would be highly important to the southern delegates, who would be largely men of small means, to reach the convention by the cheap mode of river passage, and this seemed to meet the approval of the far southern members of the committee. St. Louis had selected Mayor Walbridge, Nathan Frank and Samuel M. Kennard to represent her. See Section 1988. resent her. For San Francisco the orators selected were George A. Knight, Gen. N. P. Chipman and M. H. De Young. For Pittsburg, John Daizell, C. L. Magee and W. A. Stone. Senator M. S. Quay may also speak briefly, and for New York, Gen. Daniel

Arrival of Committeemen.

The banqueting hall presented a very pretty appearance when the committee was called together. The walls were hung in flags and bunting, and the chandeliers and ceilings bere reminders of the Shepherd banquet in the smilax which clung to them in festcons.

Chairman Carter and the se at a low, long green-covered table, and the committee occupied the center of the large apartment, while the spellbinders of the arious cities sat on the sides. The news. paper men were accommodated at large tables to the right and left of the chairman, and in front of his table and among the scribes were artists of various papers that had sent them to make sketches of the great gathering of representative republicans. Mrs. J. Ellen Foster came into the hall shortly before the committee was called to order and was warmly greated. hall shortly before the committee was called to order, and was warmly greeted by nany of those present. The redoubtable Joe Manley, with a green-covered book under his arm, came in shortly after and shook hands a hundred times and introduced a score of people to each other between the door and the table. He was followed by Chairman Carter, who carried a half-smoked cigar in his fingers, and held on to it while he divested himself of his blue overcoat. Then he and Manley held a shart conversation, and gave everybody a chance to compare them. Gen. J. S. Clarkson was the next prominent member to enter, and he received much attention. He also made for Joe Manley, and they were whispering together when Chairman Carter rapped the meeting to order.

The Roll Called.

"As the call of the committee proceeds," said Chairman Carter, "the members of the committee will please take their seats in front of the audience. The roll will be called." Secretary Manley then called the states and territories, and the following were answered to by members or their al-

ternates: ternates:

Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado,
Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Idaho,
Illinois, Indiana, Indian territory, Iowa,
Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana; Maryland,
Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire,
New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island homa, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wis-

Congratulations to Gov. Bradley.

Chairman Carter then called for the report of the special committee appointed yesterday to convey the committee's congratulations to Gov.-elect Bradley of Kentucky and Committeeman Hahn read the telegram sent, which was greeted with applause and approved by a rising vote of the committee. The message was gracefully worded and expressed the belief that the home of the great Henry Clay would always hereafter be on the side of protection, of which he was the apostle.

Chairman Carter announced that at the informal meeting held yesterday it was decided to listen this morning to the representations of the gentlemen here in behalf of the various cities competing for the honor of holding the next national convention. He said it had been decided to limit each city to one hour, but suggested that time could be saved if telegram sent, which was greeted with ap-

to limit each city to one hour, but suggested that time could be saved if the cities would be satisfied with half an hour each. He called on representatives of the cities to express their views on the subject. A delegate from California said:
"Half an hour will be all we need."
Mr. Allerton of Chicago said: "Half an hour will be ample."
Gen. Daniel Butterfield created a laugh by saying New York desires only the